BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to The Progress:

Daily paper, 1 month.....$ 5 00
" 3 months.....14 00
" 6 months.....27 00
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" 6 months.....2 50
" 9 months.....3 75

Always to be paid in advance; and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

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There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK And JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1864 NO. 152.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. A. Turner, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

Petersburg, Sept. 1.—The enemy threw several shells into the city this morning, which led to general cannonading along the whole line. Otherwise all quiet.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Petersburg, Sept. 1.—To-day about noon considerable skirmishing and artillery firing took place about the centre of our lines, resulting, however, in nothing. During this time several shells fell into the City.

Deserters to-night report the nomination of McClellan and Fernando Wood.

No papers of the 31st received.

From Charleston.

Charleston, Sept. 1.—The Steamer *Mary Benore* from Bermuda 25th ult. in attempting to run the blockade last night ran over a wreck off Long Island and was cut in two. She sank instantly. The passengers and crew have arrived in the City.

Lt. Gilchrist returned to-day from having an interview with the enemy at Port Royal, under flag of truce. He brings Yankee papers of the 26th ult., and reports that 60 of our officers are to be placed under our fire and have arrived at Hilton Head.

Among them is Capt. Henry Buist of this city. Fourteen sick have been placed in comfortable quarters at Beaufort, where Lt. Gilchrist was assured they would receive every attention. Another flag of truce for the purpose of returning to the Yankees thirty or forty noncombatants will take place on Saturday. The enemy continue to bombard the city furiously with fuze shells. No further casualties.

Later From the North.

Richmond, Sept. 1.—A Washington special dispatch to the New York "Times" asserts that Commissioners from Georgia, representing the State Government had arrived there and desire to know on what basis Georgia will be re-admitted into the Union.

Brownsville, Texas, is re-occupied by the rebels.

Sheridan reports the rebels retreating from the Upper Potomac.

Heintzelman has issued an order against the introduction of arms into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

Grant had arrived at City Point.

Gold in New York, on the 29th, closed at 220.

From Louisiana.

Clinton, La., Aug. 30.—At six o'clock yesterday morning one of our batteries, six miles above Port Hudson, opened on the transport *Flying Cloud*, bursting her steam pipe and disabling her, with the loss of her supplies and some life. A monitor came up and the battery retired. Another battery fired five shots at another transport, three miles above Bayou Sara. The loss not known.—Yankees all gone back to the river.

From Mobile.

Mobile, August 31.—The Committee of Safety have held a meeting and received their entire satisfaction with Gen. Frank Gardner, recently appointed to command this District. They express entire confidence in his ability and ask him to hold the city to the last extremity.

A flag of truce boat arrived at Pensacola, bringing 13 Confederate Surgeons.

From Georgia.

Macon, September 1.—Private telegrams to-day from Jonesboro' state that Gens. S. D. Lee and Cleburne, with Hardee's Corps, attacked the enemy and took their entrenchments yesterday, but the enemy being heavily reinforced the ground was only partially held. Night closed without decided results. The action was renewed to-day. Result not yet known. Gen. Hardee commanded in the field. Gens. Patton, Anderson and Cummings are wounded.

JUST TRIBUTE TO NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.—The Petersburg *Express* of Monday says:

It gives no great pleasure to notice the gallant conduct of the North Carolina troops in the battle at Reams' Station. General Lee, in his dispatch to the Secretary of War, states that Cook's, McRae's and Lane's Brigades, all from North Carolina, together with Pegram's artillery, constituted the force that assaulted and carried the enemy's works. Too much praise cannot be awarded to these veteran commands for the intrepid manner in which they marched up to their work and accomplished it. The soldiers of North Carolina have from the day of the first Manassas down to that of Reams', fought with a valor that was never surpassed, and they have well entitled themselves to the admiration and gratitude of their country. In every battle in which they have engaged they have acquitted themselves nobly. There are no truer and more indomitable soldiers than they, as a score of bloody fields in this war gloriously attest. At Reams' they formed nearly the whole attacking force and again distinguished themselves, as they always have done and will continue to do to the end of the war.

For further and better notice of the part borne by the North Carolina Brigades in the battle on Thursday, our readers are referred to the letter from our correspondent "Spectator," which will be found in another column.

CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of Tuesday says:

A few minutes of nine o'clock on Sunday night the operations of the seige were varied by a rather singular but abortive attempt, on the part of the enemy, to destroy Fort Sumter. The night was quite dark—sufficiently so to allow one of the enemy's boats to enter the harbor and gain a position at or near the southwest angle of the fort. There the enemy exploded a very powerful torpedo, charged, it is supposed with several hundred pounds of powder, and intended to blow up that portion of the fort, where they suppose the best cover is afforded for the garrison. The explosion was a very violent one, throwing up a great volume of water, but without harming the noble old fort in the slightest degree. Our James Island batteries immediately opened on the spot whence the light proceeded, but the night was so dark that their aim was necessarily conjectural, and they were soon signalled by Captain Huguenin to discontinue. Whether the enemy's boat escaped in safety is uncertain.

The firing since our last report has been as follows: Battery Gregg fired 87 shots and the Swamp Angel Battery 23 shots at Fort Sumter. Sullivan's Islands and Battery Wagner exchanged five shots each.—Battery Simkins fired 36 shots at the Swamp Angel Battery, and Battery Wagner 52 shots at Battery Simkins. There were but four shells thrown at the city from 8 a. m. up to 8 p. m. yesterday.

SHELLING MASONBOROUGH ISLAND.—The Columbia *Carolinian* of the 30th ult. says:

A few days ago, the Yankee blockaders shelled with great fury the island of Masonborough, in the vicinity of Wilmington. This place is used as a summer resort by a few families of the above-mentioned city, and though it has been for sometime within reach of the guns of the blockading fleet, yet, as hitherto the Yankees did not seem disposed to molest them, the families resident there had not thought it necessary to remove to town. On a sudden, however, one of the blockaders, without any warning whatever, opened a heavy fire upon the place, doing no damage, however, so far as we have heard, than frightening in a most distressing manner a few innocent non-combatants. Several of the largest missiles fell immediately about a house which was occupied only by two ladies, one of whom was a young mother with two small children. It became necessary for them to flee for their safety, which they did not find until after an exhausting flight that ended at a distance of two miles from their home. A shell exploded over the head of one of the ladies while she was running, a fragment striking the ground not more than five feet from the spot which she was passing at the moment.

The barbarity of this proceeding of the enemy requires no comment. It is true, that there were soldiers on the island, against whom they might allege that their fire was directed; but the wide range of shells showed that their object was to injure everybody and everything they could. By such deeds as this, the Federal naval officers are winning what they seem to regard as glory, but what they will find in the end to be a degree of infamy beneath which even a Yankee will sink with shame.

IN GOD IS OUR TRUST.—When Gen. Lee crossed the James early in June, he called his staff around him, and kneeling under the shade of a spreading oak offered up a most fervent prayer for Divine guidance and strength, and success in the new stage of the campaign upon which he was just entering.

A correspondent relates an exceedingly impressive ceremony at Gen. Hoods' headquarters on Wednesday evening last in the suburbs of Atlanta. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Lay, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Quintard, administered the rite of baptism to several of Gen. Hood's staff, and subsequently the right of confirmation to the General himself. It was a scene we have been told, long to be remembered. The ceremony was performed amid the roar of artillery, and this gave a novel interest to a scene which on ordinary occasions, is more than sacredly impressive.

KILLED.—A negro boy, the property of Eben Hearne, Albemarle, was shot by a young man named Harris, driver of the Hack between Salesbury and Cheraw, S. C., Friday night last, and instantly killed. Harris has runaway, and it is thought will aim to go to the army. Officers of the law were in pursuit of him on Saturday.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, August 31.

APPLES—Green.....$6
" Dried.....$20
BACON—Hog round.....$5 00
BEEF.....$3 25
BEESWAX.....$4
BEANS.....$20
BUTTER.....$5 00
CANDLES—Tallow.....$6
" Wax—By the box.....$8
" Adamantine.....$8
" Sperm.....None.
CORN—per Barrel,.....$100
CHICKENS.....$3 00
COFFEE.....$15
DUCKS.....$3
EGGS.....$2 00
FLOUR—.....$125 00
FODDER—per hundred.....$15
FEATHERS.....$5
FLAXSEED.....$8
GEESE.....$2
HIDES—Dry.....$5
" Green.....$2 00
HAY—Per hundred.....$10
LARD.....$5 00
MOLASSES.....$30
MEAL—.....$25 00
ALLS—Scarce.....$2 00
OATS—Per hundred.....$15
" Cleaned.....$8 bu
PORK.....None.
POTATOES—Sweet.....None.
" Irish.....$8
PEAS—Ground.....$30
" Stock.....$35
" White Table.....$30
RAGS.....20c
RICE.....$1 00
RYE.....$30
SALT.....$50 00
SUGAR—Brown.....$10
" Coffee.....$15
" Loaf.....None.
TALLOW.....$4 50
WHEAT.....$30

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Aug. 31, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on hoof at $3 25 to $3 50 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $3 to 3 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $4 50 to $5 00 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $7 to $8 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $25 to $28 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $25 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 70 to $1 75 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $4 00 to $4 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $175 to $190 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $2 00, and dry $4 50 to $5 00 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $20 and Upper, 25 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $5 00 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $35 to $30 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 50 to $3 00 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $7 to $8.

POTATOES—Sweet, $25 and Irish, $35 to $40 per bushel.

PEA NUTS—$20 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 60 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $35 to $40 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $7 50 to $8 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$5 to $6 per gallon.

ESTRAYED,

FROM THIS PLACE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow, with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detension of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received.

Address me at University Station.

O. S. CAMPBY,
July 19 tf Alpha Woolen Mills.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

PROGRESS OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.,
August 23, 1864.

We make an earnest appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend the circulation of the PROGRESS. Hereafter as heretofore it shall be the fearless exponent of Conservative principles and the advocate of Conservative measures, and will hold Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen above everything else. We shall continue to give a cordial support to all measures, whether originated by the State or Confederate government, that may be necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war, but we shall at the same time insist that the States, acting through their constituted authorities, and the Confederate States government, acting through its legitimate agents, make constant, earnest, zealous efforts to close the war by negotiation upon terms honorable and satisfactory to all the people of all the States. We are the friends of the Confederate cause and of free government, and as such shall insist on a strict construction of the Constitution, a searching investigation into the official conduct of our rulers; the independence of the Judiciary, freedom of the Press and of speech and the purity and perfect freedom of the ballot box, without which, all our sufferings and sacrifices of blood and treasure, will amount to nothing, as the result will have to bow to, receive the yoke at last. We shall insist on the Military power being kept in subordination to the Civil Authority, and that the struggle be continued with the common enemy of the North for the perpetuation of free government for the people of these States, and not for the establishment of a consolidated despotism.

Because we have refused to bend the knee to the behests of power and blindly approve and applaud all the official acts of State and Confederate authorities, a systematic effort has been made to strike us down and silence us, by the withholding of that patronage to which every paper of respectable circulation has ever been by common consent, entitled, and which no administration, State or national, has ever before withheld; but relying upon the intelligence and liberality of the people and the final triumph of right, truth and justice, we remain undismayed and defiant, and will continue to stand up and contend for the sovereignty of the States, Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen, be the consequence to us what they may. The bulk of the patronage of the governments, State and Confederate, is given to the partizan press, regardless of location or circulation; while some of the most widely circulated and influential journals of the country are entirely ignored. We mention these things partly for the purpose of calling attention to systematic favoritism, abuses and corruptions that exist; to show the people how all power and patronage is passing into the hands of a small privileged class; and partly by way of appeal to our friends to make up in increased circulation what we lose by this course of officials proscription which is unfair to us and insulting to them.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Now that the elections are over we shall devote most of our space to Army News and Current Intelligence, and trust that our friends in the army and throughout the State will give us such assistance as may be in their power by furnishing us with short news letters from their respective localities. We shall spare neither labor or expense to make the PROGRESS equal to any paper in the Confederacy as a medium for news from the army and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Progress, six months,.....$15,00
" " three "..... 8,00
" " one "..... 3,00
Weekly Progress, six months,..... 5,00
" " three "..... 3,00

☞ To any person who will send, at one time, a club of six subscribers to the Daily or ten to the Weekly, to one office, for three or six months, we will send one copy of the paper gratis, for the same time.

Our friends will confer a favor by getting up clubs and sending them in as soon as possible. Cash must accompany the names in all cases.

J. L. PENNINGTON & Co.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA!
A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT many soldiers from the troops from this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And, whereas, Gen. Robt. E. Lee, in General Order No. 84, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 84, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon or the infliction of the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby warn all such who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be inforced without exception when caught, as well as against their aiders and abetters in the civil courts. Simultaneously with this proclamation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil Magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding and abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. McPHERSON, Private Secretary pro. tem.
Aug 26-d1w&w2w

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 10TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.

Sept 1-dtawtf E. E. HARRIS.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.
GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVER, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. Its salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,970 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new Rail fencing on locust posts. 2,675 bushels of corn were gathered from 26 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer over having been applied on it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corncrib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn; one double and five single negro houses, two tenant cottages, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 26 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, gorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Spartanburg, S.C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 30 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $300,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools, lumber, &c., or will sell separately.

Aug 30-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE SITUATIONS IN Greensboro', N. C.

Dwelling contains (8) six rooms, stables large, other out houses convenient—and all in good order.

It necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENBOW,
Aug 6-3tawtf Greensborough, N. C.
Confederate copy three times per week till forbid.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,000 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, E. A. Stedman & Co.
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro, J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. P. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Pressenberger,
Wadesboro, W. Q. Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes.
Wilmington, Walker Meares
" H. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt,
GEORGE W. DEMM,
July 25-dtawdwlm Goldsboro,' N. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with.

This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
July 30 w2m Ringwood, N. C.

NURSE WANTED.

A SERVANT GIRL OR WOMAN WHO UNDERstands the care of children may obtain a good home and good wages by immediate application at

Aug 27-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY PLACE, NEAR SMITHfield, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address DANIEL SELLERS,
Aug 25-w1m Smithfield, N. C.

☞ Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day	$2 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	4 00	Two weeks	20 00
Three days	6 00	Three weeks	30 00
Four days	8 00	One month	72 00
Five days	10 00	Two months	144 00

Three months, or eight times or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Asst. Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Bell, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel P Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Haigh, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Judah Colton, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas Wake, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; John S French, Rutherford; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, James J Yeates, Martin; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert P Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Byrum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W S Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—P B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eller, Davidson; J B Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President ex officio, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President ex officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. B. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denson, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Reuters, Wm. G. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

R. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
July 2-d&wtf

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Aug 5-m&slm E. E. HARRIS.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with prompt-ness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 23-tf

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " " "
" " Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEO. ALLEN,
July 22-d1tawlm* Greensboro, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 31-tf Raleigh, N. C.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 2, 1864.

How do our people like the peace notes that reach us from Chicago? McClellan evidently has the inside track and will be nearly nominated; but what good will that do us? In the event of his nomination we have no idea he will carry a single State in the whole North; but suppose he should and that his election followed? What then? Would he and those who would control him say to the South—"Go in peace, with all your territory, all your slaves and whatever else of right belongs to the sovereign States that have joined the Confederacy?" We don't think so, for if McClellan accepted the command of the army of the Potomac in good faith and from patriotic motives, and really thought that he was performing a sacred duty in trying to win us back into the Old Union, he could not now, if an honest man, pursue such a course. If elected President he will be elected on a platform that will have a Constitution and Union plank, and no doubt as soon as inducted into office would say to the South—"Come back to this bosom—resume your former allegiance—break up your own government, to establish which you have shed so much blood and sacrificed so many lives—and you shall have protection and all your constitutional rights." But would our people and government accept such terms and restore the old government upon such promises of protection and additional guarantees? If so there is no use to continue the fight until next March, for Lincoln would probably do as much now. If the Cabinet and Congress are willing to have peace on such terms let them say so at once and commence their negotiations with Lincoln, for McClellan and the Peace Democracy will offer nothing more. They know this and hence they do not dare go to the people upon Valandigham's cry of "peace upon any terms," but will put in their platform the old song of the Constitution and the Union and the restoration of the Government. Valandigham is a man of genius, but more of a sky rocket than a statesman, and with but little influence, judging from his vote for Governor and the fact that he was defeated for Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in the Chicago Convention, after making an ultra peace speech.

It is pleasant, however, to have something ahead to keep hope alive, and if we did not have the Chicago Convention and the Peace Democracy we should have King Cotton, European Intervention, or something else. We should hail the defeat of Lincoln, by any one, with joy, because a more brutal or unprincipled man could not occupy the position; but that the popular mind in the North is ready to abandon the war in view of the present military situation, we do not believe; but a few more crushing victories may change them. When peace comes it will no doubt come suddenly and unexpectedly—and it may come between now and next Spring—but we do not expect it as the result of any action of the Chicago Convention or the election that may follow; for if McClellan be nominated and elected it will be upon a platform pledged to a vigorous prosecution of the war and the restoration of the old government.

We know that these are unpleasant reflections for our people who have suffered and endured so much for independence and separate nationality, but we deem it to be our duty to state facts as we believe them to exist. If the Chicago Convention or the November election shall bring forward anything that should relieve our condition, or bring us such a peace as will satisfy our people, no one will rejoice more at the result than we shall.

The Southern Express Company.

We hardly think there is a necessity for the hue and cry that we hear, in some quarters, against the Express Company. Much observation and some experience satisfies us that the Railroad Companies never can and never will transport packages and small articles with the same safety, regularity and promptness that the Express Company does; and as to the matter of charges, if that be the real cause of complaint, why do not the companies who grant the privilege to the Express Company obligate them to conform to a reasonable scale? But is not the advances made by the Express Company caused, to a large extent, by the frequent increase of the demands of the Railroad Companies on them?

The Post Office Department has become so demoralized that persons do not like to trust money to it, and but for the Express we hardly see how business would go on at all. We received a letter from a friend in a neighboring county on yesterday, requesting that the *Daily Progress* be sent to a number of persons and the amount charged to him, as the gentlemen who desired the paper were unwilling to trust their money to the mail, and they had no Express.—And this is only one instance of hundreds which occur daily.

We have no hesitation in saying that if properly managed, we look on the Express as not only a great public convenience but an indispensable institution, at all times, and much more so in time of war, when the management in the postal department and on the various railroads is so loose and uncertain.

While we have no personal complaints to make, we do not know that we are any particular favorites of the Company or of its employees; but as a public journalist we are willing to stand by what we have said.

We would suggest in all earnestness that all Christian communities assemble for one hour, each Sabbath, pray for the restoration of landlords, or the owners of houses and tenements; for without some softening influences we see nothing for most of them but endless torment with wailing and gnashing of teeth. We are to presume that the men and officers who are fighting our battles and standing as a wall of fire between our property and the ravages of the enemy, are actuated by patriotism and love of country, but when an officer, who it may be has no other income but his salary, has to pay double the amount of that for an indifferent house to put his family in, what opinion can we expect him to form of the patriotism of the owner of such house. And as to the pay of a private it will not satisfy the grasping of the owner of the meanest shanty in any of our towns or villages. We already hear of fifteen hundred to three thousand dollars rent being demanded for houses in this city that rented, in former times, for from one to two hundred.

It may be said that the money is worthless. This is not altogether true, but supposing we admit it; the persons in the army and refugees who have abandoned home and property to follow the fortunes of the Confederacy, can get nothing else, and as they have made and are making more sacrifices for the cause of independence than any other classes, they cannot but look on those who demand these extortionate prices for houses as enemies to them, if not to the government.—Twenty thousand dollars for one store room and three to five thousand for common residences! If we reflect upon this for a moment we begin to see the milk in the cocoanut and can see why it is that some persons are so *intensely patriotic* as to want to "fight it out," regardless of blood and treasure.

We copy the following from the Wilmington *Journal* to show how rents range in that place.—We suppose Raleigh will be but little behind:

Yesterday was a big renting day in Wilmington. The London & Bennetts went off comparatively high. As an instance, the store about 20 by 40 feet, on the S. E. corner of Market and Front streets, rented for $20,000. The rooms in the same building is about the same proportion. This piece of property brought over $60,000 rent for the next 12 months, commencing the 1st of October next.

INSURRECTION.—Forney, who is one of Old Abe's "confidants," wrote a letter to his paper one day last week in which he stated that Raymond, of the "Times," was closeted with Lincoln several hours on the previous day, and that the administration was not so averse to peace as the enemies represented. The letter is regarded as "breaking ground" in favor of the "National Convention" proposed and urged by the peace advocates in the United States.—*Richmond Whig.*

If Lincoln wants peace why in the deuce don't he withdraw his armies and have it? Nothing easier. We of the South are heartily tired and sick of the war, and all our people would hail an honorable peace as the greatest of earthly blessings; and if Lincoln is sincere in his professions just let him call off his dogs and the thing is at an end. We shall look to his peace movements with much anxiety. Where are the five Peace Commissioners that were coming to Richmond?

Of what consolation is it to us to reflect that the Yankees are demoralized and going to the d—l, if we but reflect that, in the very nature of things, we must soon follow them? Would it not be better to obey the scriptural injunction, and, if possible, save ourselves and our enemy too.—How can mortality properly contemplate the glories of the celestial world without peace in the terrestial?

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.—Cockman, the deserter, arrested for killing four citizens of Moore county, members of the Home Guard, near Carthage, was tried at Moore Court last week, and convicted of murder in the first degree. His Attorney took an appeal to the Supreme Court, but the prisoner objected, preferring to be hung rather than remain in prison in his wounded condition. The appeal was however taken.

NEW MUSIC.—We are indebted to Geo. Dunn & Co., Richmond, for eight pieces of New Music, which, for mechanical execution, surpasses anything we have seen gotten up in the Confederacy. As to the merits of the music we know nothing, having no talent that way, but the latest and the best may be had from the above firm.

Gen. Jeff. Thompson, recently exchanged at Charleston, has gone to the Trans-Mississippi to take a command in Gen. Price's army. We are glad to know that Jeff. will soon be on the war path again.

DESERTERS.—The *Carolinian* has learned that a number of deserters have been captured in Montgomery county during last week. The proclamation of the Governor offering a pardon to those who will return, is having a beneficial effect already. It is said that nearly fifty have surrendered themselves at Troy, and they are coming in daily.

LIBERAL PROVISION.—We find the following in the Hillsboro' *Recorder*:

A gentlemen in this town noted for his great liberality to soldiers' families and to his country in general, authorizes me to pay for him to each deserter who voluntarily comes in and reports to me, and who is guilty of no other crime than desertion, the sum of one hundred dollars, as an inducement for them to return to the help of their comrades in arms, and to wipe out the foul stain of desertion from their character. General Order, No. 54, issued by Gen. R. E. Lee, and our own Governor's proclamation, are a sufficient guarantee for their protection.

C. E. PARISH.

We don't know definitely where this gallant officer is now, but we know where he was when the Yankees landed at Bermuda Hundreds and before the first shot he and Beauregard were in the right place at the right time Petersburg would most likely have fallen into the hands of Beast Butler. We have always been an admirer of Gen. D. H. Hill—we like his dash and hell dog fighting qualities and we like his social excellencies and christian virtues; and to enlighten those who frequently make enquiries as to his whereabouts we copy the following article which recently appeared in the Columbia *Guardian*:

GEN. D. H. HILL.—We have heretofore alluded to the case of this distinguished officer, and briefly commented on the strange fact, that one whose name has been identified with almost every great battle of this war, from Big Bethel to Chickamauga, and has never been associated with defeat or disaster, should not have been assigned to some important command, especially at a time when all the available military talent of the country should be put in requisition. The ruling military powers at Richmond seem to think otherwise, so far at least, as Gen. Hill is concerned. He is now at we learn, still without any command, and again acting as volunteer aid to Gen. Beauregard. Finding that none was to be given him, and, unwilling to remain idle while great battles were imminent, involving the existence of the country, Gen. H. sought this position of Gen. Beauregard, and was sent by him in advance to Petersburg. There from his knowledge of the localities, his energy and military experience, he rendered important assistance in repulsing the enemy's first convys against that place. He was shortly after placed by Gen. Beauregard in command of a division, the commander of which had been relieved, and with this command as our readers know, he rendered important services at and around Bermuda Hundreds. Objections being made from Richmond to his holding it, he was again relieved, and resumed his place on General Beauregard's staff. After this, General H. having been sent to Lynchburg to organize the militia and hospital convalescents to resist Hunter, was requested by Gen. Early to take command of Breckinridge's division for the fight next morning, (in consequence of the sickness of their commander,) and consented. Gen. Early sent a telegram to Richmond asking this leave. The reply by Gen. Bragg was that Gen. Hill would be there tomorrow to take that command. The fight was expected to come off at daylight. These last instances are cited as seeming evidences of a predetermination to exclude Gen. H. from all command.

With our knowledge of Gen. H.'s lofty spirit and nice sense of honor, we must say that he has shown a rare spirit of forbearance in manifesting his feelings as a man and officer to his sense of duty to his country. We have been for some time in possession of the leading facts of his case, but from prudential considerations have refrained from publishing them. This is not the time for such an expose. At the proper time these facts will all be laid before the public. And when this shall be done, without going into detail we may be allowed to say, that it will then be seen that if Gen. H. is not now, and has not for months past, been in the field at the head of an army corps or division, gallantly, as is his wont, leading his men into the thickest of the fight, the fault lies not at his door; and it will be seen then, too, that with reiterated professions from the military authorities at Richmond of high appreciation of Gen. H.'s military character, and disclaimers of any intent to censure his military conduct, he has been: 1. relieved of the command of an army corps; 2. reduced in rank, (by his nomination as Lieutenant-General not being sent to the Senate for confirmation); 3. denied a Court of Inquiry; and 4. on various pretexts, has been persistently kept out of command for more than nine months.

We are not in the habit in these columns of indulging in useless censures and senseless tirades any more than we do in fulsome flatteries or silly comments. We have placed these points of Gen. Hill's case briefly before the public, feeling a painful suspicion that Gen. Bragg has not yet forgiven him the decided stand which in common with so many of the officers of the Army of Tennessee, he took against his longer continuance in command of that army after his loss of the fruits of the great victory of Chickamauga. Whether Gen. Hill's valuable services have been so long lost to the country from this cause, or from some other less discreditable to the War Department, there are very many who appreciate his sterling patriotism, and admire his many accomplishments as a soldier and a man, who deeply regret the anomalous position in which, by adverse fate or unwarrantable prejudice, he has been so pertinaciously held, and who looked directly to the President himself as a judge of merit and a man of fairness to extricate him from it, and frankly and promptly to reinstate him in the command which he always honored and adorned.—*Columbia Guardian.*

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

THE KIRKE-JACQUESS VISIT TO RICHMOND.

We laid before our readers yesterday the interview between President Davis and Colonel Jacquess and J. R. Gilmore, as reported by the latter. Of the general tone and policy of President Davis, as portrayed in this interview, we are sure our readers will agree with us that they are worthy of their most emphatic approbation. On two points only we differ with President Davis. He is made to say: "You have already emancipated two millions of our slaves; and if you will take care of them, you may emancipate the rest." He is also made to assent to the position "that the Confederate and the United States, separated by only an imaginary line, cannot live at peace with each other, but must, with this generation, have almost constant war."—We do not, on our part, want our slaves to be emancipated; and the condition of the nations of Europe, from one end of it to the other, disproves the assertion that, with such lines as may exist between the Confederate and the United States, we must have perpetual war. And so far from believing that this generation cannot have peace with the Yankees we are inclined to think that the experience of the war will be quite our rights; perhaps more so with the present than with any future generation.

But we doubt if President Davis is correctly represented on either of these points. Indeed, we believe the whole report does injustice to the President and to the South, and is full of errors. It was not taken down as spoken by the parties. It was written out afterwards from memory, and, in all likelihood, the report does not contain a single sentence or phrase as they were spoken. We do not give these men the credit of having sought an interview with President Davis to produce peace. They sought it to prolong the war. They were unofficial tools of President Lincoln, going by a passport under his hand, to pump President Davis, whilst committing him to nothing. Let us look over the political chessboard.

President Lincoln and his party in Congress have taken the ground—that the Union will not be restored, excepting by our subjugation—that we would consent to no reconstruction; and if the Union was divided, there must be perpetual war between the North and the South on any terms of peace—that an armistice, under such circumstances, would be useless; and if proposed by him, would be rejected by the President of the Confederate States. There was, therefore, no other alternative, looking even to peace, but to subject or exterminate the South. Mr. Shenck, from Ohio, at the last Congress, took the very ground in almost the very words imputed to Col. Jacquess, and assented to by President Davis in the report of the Convention—"that on an imaginary division line like that of the Ohio or the Potomac, there could not be peace—but perpetual war between the North and the South." The peace party took contrary views from these. They insisted, that the proposal of an armistice would not be rejected—that a Convention of all the States might assemble together—that a reconstruction of the Union, either politically or constructively, was not an impossibility—and that if a permanent separation did take place, continued war was a necessity—but but that we might live in peace with each other. These views were not only inculcated by the Democratic or peace party in the North; but by the Richmond *Sentinel*, the reputed organ of the Administration—and we presume by Messrs. Holcombe and Clay, doubtless just as much agents of President Davis, as Messrs. Jacques and Gilmore were the agents of President Lincoln.—Now, to support his policy, and to checkmate the peace party, it was very important to get President Davis to endorse the facts on which it was built. Hence an Abolition lecturer and orator—and an Abolition editor, are sent as his emissaries to pump President Davis; and they got out of him exactly all that they wanted. According to their statement, he is made to reject any proposal for an armistice—will accept of no terms of peace, not based on the absolute political independence of the Confederate States—and if recognized as independent by the United States, the war must nevertheless go on between the Confederate and the United States, for at least this generation; thus making peace, with our independence, an impossibility. The report of the interview, as its conclusion, shows the purpose for which it was so successfully sought:

"Well, what is the result?

"Nothing but war—war to the knife.

"Ephraim is joined to his idols—let him alone; added the Colonel solemnly."

Now, whether it was politic for President Davis to avow to the unofficial Abolitionist, the course he intended to pursue, we will express no opinion. But one thing we think is clear—Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, may as well speedily return to the Confederate States; and the Richmond *Sentinel* had better cease imitating Dogberry, when he says "write me down an ass!"

EAST TENNESSEE.

The Intelligence received every few days from East Tennessee, says the Bristol *Gazette*, represents the condition of our people in that country as becoming more and more distressing. No other people in the Confederacy have been required to endure half the hardships, and no other portion of our territory overrun by the enemy has suffered anything like the ruin and desolation that has been visited upon this devoted country.

Very recently one Jo Divine, Yankee Provost Marshal at Madisonville, at the head of a gang of 40 or 50 hundred day ruffians, visited portions of the counties of Blount and Monroe, and burnt down, with all their contents, some 17 or 18 dwellings, besides barns, cribs, and other out houses belonging to southern men who were either soldiers in our army or had taken refuges within the Confederate lines. The women and children inhabiting these houses were thrown out of doors without anything in the world in way of furniture, provisions or bedding, and, in several instances, were not spared even a change of clothing. Among those thus left destitute and helpless, was the family of Dr Sam'l Ghormley, of Blount county, who, near eleven months ago, was kidnapped in the night from home, and has ever since been in prison on Johnson's Island. His family, consisted of a wife in very feeble health, and five or six little children, and an aged mother. Their condition, like that of all others who have suffered like brutalities, is represented as pitible in the extreme.

The Yankees continue to expell the wives of our citizens and soldiers from their homes.

Mrs. Prof. Cook and Mrs. Dr. Parachal, of Sweetwater have very recently been sent into our lines.—They came via London and Knoxville.

Rev. Jas. Athias was in the guard house at Loudon. They saw Rev. T. Sullins at Knoxville, looking badly. Dr. Upton, Judge Brown and Joseph Johnson, of Madisonville, and J. T. Lenoir, of Sweetwater, had all been compelled to work on the fortifications at Loudon.

Gen. Jas. A. Reagan has been imprisoned at Knoxville. Wayne Wallace, Esq., and Sam'l, Brown Esq., of Sweetwater, are also confined at Knoxville. Mrs. Rowan was under sentence of banishment with the ladies above mentioned but was allowed to stop with her husband.

Lenoir's Cotton Factory was run by himself for a time, but having no protection it is now idle.

The people generally, have had enough to eat, and are making an abundance.

The enemy's cavalry 275 strong dashed into Rogersville on Sunday last, capturing Hon. J. B. Heiskell, Col. Walker, (citizen), Lt. Blevins and the Provost Marshal with 19 privates. After the prisoners were formed in line and placed under guard three of them were shot down in cold blood by a deserter from our army by the name of Sizemore. Mr. Reagan's son, of this place, was severely wounded under the same circumstances.

In the meantime the enemy had shipped artillery from Knoxville to the vicinity of Ball's Gap, whilst a heavy force of cavalry advanced from that direction. Yesterday, Tuesday, they attacked our forces who fell back before superior numbers to Jonesborough,

CALL FOR THE MOURNING [illegible]

Under the Act of Congress [illegible] the La Grange (Wisconsin) [illegible] has the following call over Lincoln's last call for 500,000 men. The following is the article:

Lincoln has called for five hundred thousand more victims! On the 5th of September half a million men are to be drafted to fill up the ranks of the army of fighting demons—to get soldiers for the empty South. Get ready. Get your house in order. Make arrangements to secure your fall crops by proxy, and get ready to join the throng of the hundreds of thousands who have gone before. Let the women buy mourning goods now, for in a month or so there will not be money enough in the country to run for the purpose.

The draft comes. No one wants to go to war.—Patriotism is sick! The nation is discouraged. Half the men sent before have been lost to us and the country. The 75,000 Wide Awakes, who were to sweep the rebels into the Gulf of Mexico, have not been heard from lately. Half a million more men are to be taken away from their industrial pursuits. It is now revolt, Canada, or fight. Let us see what the people will do.

Oh! that Wisconsin had a Governor with pluck equal to the emergency. Would to God that the Chief Magistrate of this State had nerve to say to Abraham Lincoln that not a man should go from the State till the quotas of the New England and the Eastern States are filled. How the people would respect that position. But no; the young West must be sapped and drained of its life-blood, while the abolitionized Eastern States, which are growing rich out of this war, are thousands of men in arrears under former calls. The fanatics and speculators of New England sit at the feet of Lincoln, and their States are passed over. The working men of the West have no friend at court, and can go to war in answer to calls or be hunted down.

If we could see but a glimmer of light through this darkness all would be well. If the half million now called for would end the war, we would go at once, even if never to return. But there is no head to guide or arm to direct. The Administration has lied to us daily from its organization. It has made its last call half a dozen times before; it has resorted to all means to fill the army; it has sacrificed a million of lives on the altar of incompetency; it has ignored or shelved the best military talent of the age; it has disappointed the land every month for three years, and still the war goes on.

One half a million more! Oh, that is nothing. We are bound to free the niggers or die! Let's all go! The rebels can't fight. One Northern abolitionist who reads and prays is better than ten Southern men to fight! The rebels cannot raise men enough in all the South to make an army or make a decent battle! The rebels have deserted till none are left! The South is a barren waste and her army has subsisted on quarter rations for three years! The rebels are bankrupt in means, men and military skill!

The niggers are all free by old Abe's proclamations, and are now our allies. The arming of the blacks does away with calling for more white troops! This is merely a little military excursion party, in which no one will be hurt! The rebels are sick, starving, naked without arms—cowards, and terribly demoralized!

This is what the Administration has taught us; and being facts, where in God's name, are the brave men the North has sent forth already?

Rally round the flag, boys. Continue this administration in power, and we can go to war, Canada, or hell, before 1868. Only half a million! Modest Abraham! Might better have called for a million, for they will be needed before this abolition crusade is half over with, unless conducted on a plan different from "my plan." Half a million! Hurrah, boys; let's go.

SOLDIERS!—You, who have left the service without proper authority, are earnestly requested to return immediately. We, the undersigned, officers and citizens, appeal to you as friends to return. We are authorized by Gen. Lee and Gov. Vance to say that if you will return voluntarily you will not be punished. Report yourselves to any of us, and we will take pleasure in assisting you back to your companies.

SOLDIERS! You have stood nobly by your comrades in arms. We appreciate your past services, and we ask you to be good soldiers again. Do not subject yourselves to the severe penalty of the law by refusing to return voluntarily. Remember your friends at home. Do not bring trouble and sorrow on your fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, wives and little children. Come to us, and you will be safe from punishment.

G. C. MOSES,
Lt.-Col. Com. 1st bat, H. G.
WM. J. CLARKE,
Col. 24th Regt. N. C. Troops.
WM. A. SMITH,
Major Home Guards.
W. G. BANKS,
Captain Home Guards.
J. R. COATS,
Capt. Home Guards
W. H. AVERA,
H. H. FINCH,
J. T. LEACH,
J. W AVERA,
W. H. SAUNDERS.

Johnston County, Aug. 29th, 1864.

The above appeal to absentees from the army, suggested by the Hon. J. T. Leach, and adopted and signed by officers and citizens, strikes us as an excellent mode of reaching those for whom it is intended. We trust this appeal will have a good effect. Many of the deserters are men who have fought long and valiantly for their country, and the execution of such men for the crime of desertion, or for any crime, would be a sad spectacle. Their excuses for desertion are no doubt various, but nothing can justify them in abandoning the flag of their country. Desertion is not only wrong in itself, but bad policy. It is idle for any deserter to hope that he will not, in the end, be arrested. The longer he remains out the greater will be his punishment when he is caught. An opportunity for an honorable return is now offered which may never be offered again. Let every absentee avail himself of this opportunity by reporting himself for duty. Remember, soldiers, that your comrades whom you have left behind, are toiling, and bleeding, and dying in field and hospital. Their obligations to the country are not weightier than yours. Remember, also, that if one man has a right to desert, all have; and that if all should desert we should at once be at the mercy of the enemy, and no compromise of any kind could be obtained.—*Standard.*

A nice place to keep cool—"Fannin" County, Texas. Another advantage—it's growing. An exchange tells us that a woman residing near Old Warren, Fannin County, Texas, recently gave birth to five bouncing boys—mother and "family" doing well. The boys are named Davis, Lee, Cooper, Beauregard and Bragg.